POULTRY, DOGS, PET STOCK.

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are without question the best hot-water in-

Made of California edwood. Style E has composition tank, which will outlast galvanized iron. Single walled. Standard has copper

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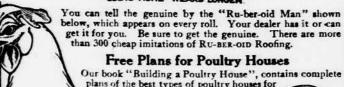
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Young and Rice Strains. Bred to Lay.

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SINGLE-COMB BUFF ORPINGTONS. MY BUFFS WON 21 FIRSTS, 6 SECONDS, 6 THIRDS IN 6 SHOWS. SEND FOR FREE MATING LIST AND FOUR YEARS' SHOW EGGS, \$2.00 PER SETTING FROM MY PEN

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100% Pure Baby Chick Food Not a Condimental Food Not a Condimental Food

STAR-CHICA in the Perfect
Haby Chick Food, because it is a
pure food, a food that is 100 per
cent pure. It is made to put the
Haby Chick on its feet and to
keep it there. When feet and to
keep it there. When feeding
STAR-CHIC-A there is no "letting down" in the chicks, for the
reason that STAR-CHIC-A contains no adulterations, is not flavored with condiments, has no
drugs, chemicals or other "dope."
It is simply a Pure Food. Order
your STAR-CHIC-A today and
grow real chicks.

Prices: 1-lb. pkg., 10c; 5-lb.
pkg., 40c; 12½-lb. bag, 90c; 25lb. bag, \$1.50; 50-lb. bag, \$3.00;
100-lb. bag, \$5.75.

STAR-EGG-O

makes hens lay fertile eggs and keeps young chicks well. Try a 25-cent package. Star Remedies and Foods are for sale by all poultry and livestock, feed and seed dealers. GOLDEN & CO., Sales Agents,

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third pullet, great Frederick fair, 1915; first hen and special best hen in American class, Hyattsville, 1915; second hen, Charleston, W. Va., 1916; eggs, 32 per 15; cockerels and pullets for sale reasonably. B. W. Fitzpatrick, Mount Rainier, Md.

QUALITY FIRST—Barred Plymouth Rocks exclusively; healthy, vigorous birds; splendid layers; a limited number of eggs from selected pens, 32 per 15. John Moran, Box 164, Mount Rainier, Md.

From Life.

"Are you making much profit on the war order you received?"

"No," replied the president of the company, "but we're selling lots of stock at ten times what it's worth." Evening Up.

From the Richmond Times-Dispatch.

She Ought To.

rom the Topeks Journal. "Do you know the nature of an oath "Well, I ought to, sir. We've just moved, and my husband has been lay-ing the carpets."

No Limit.

rom Life. "What do you do with your car who your wife is away?" "Everything."



Make the Back Yard a Source o Pleasure and Profit.

BY L. E. KEYSER

start with pure-bred stock. The initial expense will be a little more than for mongrels, but it will cost no more to raise them, the returns will be larger and the satisfaction greater. After January 1 it is not economical to purchase fowls, as breeders will have their pens mated for the season and will not take out good birds unless they can secure a high price for them. In the spring the start is best made with the leghorns all eggs were sterile on the first and second days. On the third day of the first test 50 per cent of the eggs were fertile, though in the second test only 36 per cent were fertile at this period. On the fourth day seven out of thirteen eggs were fertile in the first test and ten out of thirteen for the same day in the second test. spring the start is best made with eggs or baby chicks. If eggs are the ice purchase one or more sittings as many broody hens; the latter and as many broody hens; the latter can be secured of farmers or poultry

rm nests made in rather deep boxes. Fill the boxes part full of earth or terial. A convenient arrangement for sitting hens is a brood coop with wiresitting hens is a brood coop with wirecovered yard, such as are sold by
poultry supply dealers. The nest is
made in the coop part and feed, water
and a dust bath are in the yard. Put
the hens on the nests at night, and as
soon as they have settled down to the
business of sitting, order the eggs.
After they have learned to come off
and go on the nests they will require
no further attention save to see that
they are supplied with feed and water.
When the hatch comes off, the nest
can be removed and the coop carried
out on the lawn where the hen and
chicks are allowed to occupy it.

Some prefer the incubator to hens,
even for hatching a comparatively
small number of chicks. A small incubator is not expensive, and eggs from
pure bred fowls can often be secured
of neighbors at a nominal cost or
as slight advance over the price of
market eggs.

Still another way is to buy baby

lad on the eleventh day after the mad y atter the had been removed were found to be fertitle. On the tenth day of the test with
the Plymouth Rocks more than 50 per
cent of the eggs were fertile. The last
fertile eggs in the Leghorn pen were
found on the twentieth day, while no
for leggs for hypmouth Rocks after the sixteenth
day.

These tests show, first, that as a genreal rule the poultryman can figure to
save eggs for hatching on the third or
fourth day after the male is put into
the pen: second, that eggs may be
saved for incubating purposes for at
least ten days after the male has been
removed, and, third, that at least three
weeks elapse before the breeder can be
reasonably sure that the effects of a
previous mating have been eliminated.

Green cut bone varies in protein content from 12 to 25 per cent. It content from 12 to 25 per cent. It content from 12 to 25 per cent. It con-

W. Va., 1916; coggs, 82 per 15; cockereis and pullets for sale reasonably. B. W. Fitzpatrick, Mount Rainler, Md.

GLALITY FIRST—Barred Plymouth Rocks exclusively; healthy, vigorous birds; sphendided pens. 2 per 15. John Moran, Boz 164, Mount Rainler, Md.

BREEDING GOCKERELS; Cypher's trap-nested standard White Wyandottes; 4 for sale. 812 per 15. John Moran, Boz 164, Mount Rainler, Md.

BREEDING GOCKERELS; Cypher's trap-nested standard White Wyandottes; 4 for sale. 812 per 15. John Moran, Boz 164, Mount Rainler, Md.

BREEDING—Three there-spangled cockerpic, April hatch; 81.50 each; 15 eggs for 31; days old chicks, Barred Rocks, 12 lec each. J. B. Heary, Falls Church, Va.

FRANK A. KERR invites inspection Imperial "Rington Box 16 per 16 grown in limited quarters where the ground is kept clean by frequent spading, and they are given plenty of green

Diversified Farming. In most cases where studies on the

profits of farming have been made, particularly in the oldest agricultural districts of the country, such studies indicate that the most successful farms are those which have from two to four major sources of income; i. e., they have a well balanced and diversified business. In certain instances it may pay better to have only one enter-prise, but usually when one crop pays much better than all others the pro-duction of it increases rapidly and soon the price falls to the point where other crops or products are equally as profitable. Diversified farming is often confused with farming where there is a little of everything and not much of anything. Either extreme lessens the chances of success. When the price of certain crops is very low then live stock usually becomes desirable. However, if the returns per animal are poor, cash crops, even at a low price, are essential. A well balanced business insures against losses and pro-vides a much better utilization of the labor and equipment.

POULTRY YARD NOTES.

With the coming of the early breeding season for the production of pullets and cockerels to be exhibited at the late summer and early fall shows, the following experiments regarding the period of time required to produce fertile eggs after the male has been put into the breeding pen and also the period of time that must elapse before the effects of the mating have entirely passed off will be of interest pen. lets and cockerels to be exhibited at the late summer and early fall shows. the following experiments regarding the period of time required to produce fertile eggs after the male has been put into the breeding pen and also the period of time that must elapse

the tests were repeated several times with different breeds in order that the results might have a fairly broad ap-Observation concerning the period of time required for the eggs to be fertilized after the male was placed in the pen were carried on with one pen of White Leghorn and three pens of Rhode Island Red females. Two different tests were made with the pen of Leghorns and only one with the three pens of Reds.

In both tests with the Leghorns all eggs were sterile on the first and second days. On the third day of the first test 50 per cent of the eggs were first test 50 per cent of the eggs were though in the second test only 36 these hens were net known, but they were of a good quality of white Leghorn stock.

On the fourth day seven out of thirteen eggs were fertile in the first test and ten out of thirteen for the same day in the second test.

In all three pens of the Rhode Island Reds no fertile eggs were produced during the first three days. On the fourth day 44 per cent were fertile in pen 1, 2 per cent in pen 2 and 16 per cent in pen 3. In pen 1 all eggs produced on the seventh day were fertile, in pen 2 all the eggs laid on the eighth day were fertile, while in pen 3 four out of five eggs laid on the eighth day were fertile.

In determining the period of time

In determining the period of time

The water which fowls drink is not excreted as in other animals, but is carried off by the air that the hen breathes in common with other birds passes to every part of the body and gathers moisture. If the air is dry it gathers the moisture easily and quickly. If the air is already moist it takes up very little more moisture. This means that more misust be breathed to do the same amount of work. The result is a panting hen is uncomfortable and is not the one that lays the most eggs or makes economical gains in flesh.

In determining the period of time that must elapse before the poultryman can be certain that the effects of a previous mating have passed off White Leghorn and White Plymouth Rock females were employed.

In the first test with the White Leghorns more than 50 per cent of the eggs laid on the eleventh day after the male had been removed were found to be fertile. On the tenth day of the test with the Plymouth Rocks more than 50 per cent of the eggs were fertile. The last fertile eggs in the Leghorn pen were found on the twentieth day, while no fertile eggs were produced in the pen of Plymouth Rocks after the sixteenth day.

pure bred fowls can often be secured of neighbors at a nominal cost or at a slight advance over the price of market eggs.

Still another way is to buy baby chicks. In most large towns there are those who make a business of hatching and selling chicks, but if the breed you desire cannot be obtained near home they can be ordered from a distance, for baby chicks can be so packed that they will go safely by express for a considerable distance.

The chicks muse be kept warm, and for this a brooder is necessary. There are a great many kinds of brooders suited to every purpose, from the colony or outdoor brooder, helpful where one wishes to raise less than 100 chicks and has no suitable place in which to operate other types, to the portable or handy hovers so well suited to ever purpose, from the colony or outdoor brooder, helpful where one wishes to raise less than 100 chicks and has no suitable place in which to operate other types, to the portable or handy hovers so well suited to the novice, if he has a building in which to operate them. These hovers will care for 100 chicks or less, and can be operated in the house the chicks are to be grown in.

If you want the pullets to lay next

A correspondent signing the initials
"A. B. C." writes:
"My barred Plymouth Rock pullets from April hatch have not laid yet. What is the trouble? I feed them well. Will April hatched pullets set this spring, that is, the ones that have not yet laid? I have one that laid just three eggs and stopped. Will she start to set soon, and is it too early for hens to set?"
Without knowing more of the feeding method it is impossible to say why April hatched pullets have not laid. The correspondent says he feeds well, which may

hatched pullets have not laid. The correspondent says he feeds well, which may be true as far as he knows, and still the ration may be all wrong. Provided the pullets grew right along without setbacks or disease, and were fed a properly balanced ration, they should have been laying since December. Are the pullets free from vermin? How are they housed and what grain and mash ration do they get? Pullets that have not laid will not set; neither will one that has laid only three eggs. It is not too early for hens to set, provided they are set in a sheltered place where cold wind and possible snow or rain cannot reach them while on

Do not overfeed. Bear in mind that if a hen is to be kept in laying condition she must have exercise. When you feed grain, do not put it in a trough where the hens can stand and eat their fill, but scatter it far and wide, as the hens will find every grain. If the snow is on the ground after the cold season sets in, throw the crain is cold season sets in, throw the grain in leaves or cut straw, so as to keep them leaves or cut straw, so as to keep them busy. Do not feed grain exclusively, but give a variety. Allow ground meat or meat and bone fresh from the butcher, three times a week. Vary the grain, feeding corn, wheat and oats, and give cabbage, cooked turnips, clover leaves or any other food that the hens will eat.

The big Toulouse goose should produce something over a dollars' worth of feathers a year even where the feather market is known to be cheap, as in the far-out country places. Add this to its other profit and you have a valuable asset for profit in such a goose

The essentials of a pigeon house are fresh air, dryness and good drainage, sunlight and space enough for the comfort of the pigeons. A southern or southeastern exposure is best.

Prentice Moore, poultryman at the Idaho experiment station, cared for two pens of white Leghorns, thirty pullets to the pen, from November 1, 1914, to November 31, 1915. These hens in both pens were progeny of the same parent stock and looked equally promising at the beginning of the test. One pen averaged 24.6 eggs per hen during the year, the other 128.5 eggs per hen. Both lots were confined in yards fifty feet square throughout the year.

The poor laying hens were fed a mixture of fifteen parts wheat, two parts oats and two parts barley; also grit and green food, but no mash.

The hens in the better laying pen were fed a grain mixture composed of twelve parts wheat, two parts corn, three parts oats, two parts barley, one part Kaffir corn, one part millet, one-half part sunflower seed and one part.

entirely passed off will be of interest

cation, faulty floor construction and poor ventilation. A poor location is any place that does not have the best air and wa-

CO-OPERATIVE METHODS IN MARKETING FARM PRODUCE

associations Formed by Southern Farm Women Aids in Profitable Selling of Eggs, Etc.

3621, Wash., D. C.

3621, Wash., D. C.

36368—Barred Rock, best strain, 31 per setting, 35 per hundred; few fancy barred cockerels, 32.50 each. 3112 South Dakota ave. n.e., 1000 operate them. These hovers will care for 100 chicks or less, and can be perated in the house the chicks are to green cut bone but when fresh and untaintied of green cut bone it is of prime importance to to operate them. These hovers will care for 100 chicks or less, and can be perated in the house the chicks are to green cut bone spoils very easily after 4 p.m., 256 14th n.e. set cheng. [76]

WANTED—Incubator: state capacity, make, age, condition and price. Box 3165, Station that of the commence to lay in commence to lay in october. Since the commence to lay in october, and show from 200-erg hens; first cockerel, third pullet, great Frederick fair, 1915; first, hen and special best hen in American class, hen and special best hen in American class, hen and special best hen in American class.

Selecting the Breed.

Selecting the Breed.

Selecting the Breed.

Overteeum, serious digestive troubles serious digestive troubles.

Selecting when the portable to the operate other types, to the portable to the operate other types, to the operate other types

ciation with a packing center at Centerville has a membership of seventeen.

A secretary-manager is paid 1½
cents per dozen to do the packing,
which is done in an old school building. This club has sold more than
\$500 worth of eggs at prices substantially above the local market quotations. Another association, with a
packing center at Woodville, has a
membership of twenty. They pay their
secretary-manager 2 cents per dozen.
The grading and packing are done by
committees of three, which serve in
turn. A local railroad agent has allowed the members to use part of the
depot for a packing room. The assoclation has an electric tester and scales
for weighing the eggs. Under its
standard it does not accept eggs weighing less than two ounces each. The
first shipments were made in commering less than two ounces each. The first shipments were made in commerfirst shipments were made in commer-cial cases, but the eggs are now packed in one-dozen cartons and shipped in the cases. This association separates fertile from infertile eggs and secures a premium for the infertile ones. They have sold 3,815 dozen at an average price of 24 cents.

Cost of Durable Farm Fence.

farm fence built of durable materials should be approximately as follows, not including interest on the value of the land occupied by the fence:

First cost—

First cost—

Line posts: red cedar, hedge, locust, cement or steel (1 rod apart).

Ends and braces: cedar, hedge, locust, cement or steel tevery 40 rods).

Woven wire, 10 strands, 47 inches high, stays 12 inches apart, all No. 9.

Barbed wire, 1 strand placed 4 inches above top of the woven wire.

Labor cost of construction.

Annual cost of upkeep—
Repairs, including the cost of keeping the
fence row clean.

nterest, at 5 per cent on average investment (30.4675).

Depreciation estimating that the life.

It is urged that all farmers and poultrymen adhere strictly to the following rules in handling their poultry and eggs:

1. Keep the nests clean; provide one nest for every four hens.
2. Gather the eggs twice daily.
3. Keep the eggs in a cool, dry room or cellar.
4. Market the eggs at least twice a week.
5. Sell. kill or confine all male birds as soon as the hatching season is over.

The essentials of a pigeon house are fresh air, dryness and good drainage, fresh air, dryness and good fresh twick for maintaining the difference in the cost of maintaining the difference

The Standard Paint Co.

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plans of the best types of poultry houses for both small and large flocks. This and other valuable books are free.

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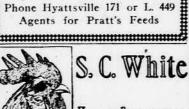
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Why have a shabby house when it will cost you so little to make it attractive with Devoe? Get a color card from your dealer or we will gladly

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Vigorous, Pure White Stock.

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Breeding Stock Custom Hatching
5,000-EGG CAPACITY. Pimmit Poultry Plant





SETTING EGGS—S. C. R. 1. Reds, bred to lay; good enough to show; \$1.50 for 15; \$7 per 100. T. S. Gaddess, Forest Glen, Md., across from Barnes' store. Phone Woodside 59. NATIVE BELGIAN CAMPINES (SILVER AND GOLDEN) EGGS, \$3 FOR 15.

These are pure native Belgian birds and not the delicate, so-called "English" or "Improved" Campines. 3401 18th st. n.e.



stock. Begin now to use Pratts,

Poultry Regulator

It insures health, strength and vitality, and of course eggs that hatch. It's

\$1.25. Packages, \$1.00; 50c; and 25c.

When baby chicks come, there is only one thing to do—feed them Pratts Baby Chick Food. It makes them grow.

25c and 50c; 14 lb. bag, \$1.00; 100 lbs. \$5.75.

ratts is always sold on a money-back guarantee; so accept no substitute.

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"Blue Hen" HOT AIR

COLONY BROODER

As big as any \$30 brooder. Grate, 2½ time te area of any other. Regulator, automatic an tertain in action. Only brooder with specia artain attachments that prevent drafts withou

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Grove's Ideal Strain.

Eggs for Hatching

\$1.50 and \$4.00 a Setting

Cockerels and Pullets

For Sale

Breeding Stock

either. Costs only about a cent a hen a month. Try it

antee to satisfy

you or your money back.

25 lb. pail only \$2.50; 12 lb. pail,